

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

historic name **Butchertown**

other names/site number Butchertown Historic District (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

street & number Various addresses

city or town Louisville

state	Kentucky	code	KY	county	Jefferson	code	021	zip code	40206
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NA

not for publication

NA

vicinity

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title **Craig Potts/SHPO** Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
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I hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
86	4	buildings
		district
	16	site
		structure
		object
86	20	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

337

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

RELIGION/religious facility

AGRICULTURE/processing

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

RELIGION/religious facility

AGRICULTURE/processing

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/manufacturing facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

STONE/Limestone

foundation: Concrete

Wood/weatherboard

BRICK

walls: CONCRETE/Block

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LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

ASPHALT

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/commercial style

roof: METAL/Tin

other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Butchertown Historic District contains a diverse array of buildings, spanning both use and style. The majority of the residential structures were built in the 19th century and the first quarter of the 10th century, with a few exceptions on either end. Prior to the 19th century, there were few residents in Louisville, let alone in the Butchertown area. By the end of the 1920s, Butchertown was being zoned industrial, which kept many residents from building new homes in the area, instead preferring to live in the existing housing stock.

The commercial and industrial buildings varied greatly, but most styles, if they can be so interpreted were loosely based on the Italianate. Commercial and industrial buildings were primarily constructed around efficiency and utility. The majority had flat roofs and brick or concrete block walls. Entrances were a mix of pedestrian and vehicle entrances, which caused the streetscape to vary significantly.

The age of the neighborhood inventory indicates the strongest years of development. The majority of the buildings in the district date to the third quarter of the 19th century (210), with nearly the same number dating from the second quarter of the 19th century as the first quarter of the 20th century (63 and 65 respectively).

Looking at the same data group indicates that multi-family residential, commercial, and industrial buildings have grown at the expense of single family residential buildings. The original use of contributing buildings surveyed numbered 274 single-family residential buildings, but the current use indicates only 218 buildings are in use as single family residences. Sanborn maps indicate these losses occurred primarily in areas that directly neighbored industrial buildings, but also along significant arteries into the city, such as East Main Street. While this may not appear to be a dramatic drop, the growth of multi-family residential buildings is substantial. The use of buildings for such purposes has nearly doubled, from 35 structures originally to 62 today. Commercial business uses more than doubled, from 20 to 44 (though commercial use overall grew only slightly from 64 originally to 78 currently). At the same time, the number of buildings originally used for both a commercial and residential purpose has nearly halved, from 22 to thirteen. Industrial uses have changed little from original purpose to current purpose (nine originally to 6 currently). What these statistics suggest are things. The first is that the movement to protect the district from further erosion is succeeding. The residential areas are becoming denser and the local commercial enterprises are growing. At the same time, the district is maintaining its diversity of uses. While residential areas are becoming denser with more multifamily housing, there are more businesses in the neighborhood providing services and employment. At the same time, these same statistics indicate that much of the wealth the neighborhood lost during its decline, beginning in the 1930s, has resisted moving back. The most significant residential growth has been apartments and there has been very little growth with respect to professional offices (0 originally uses to five currently).

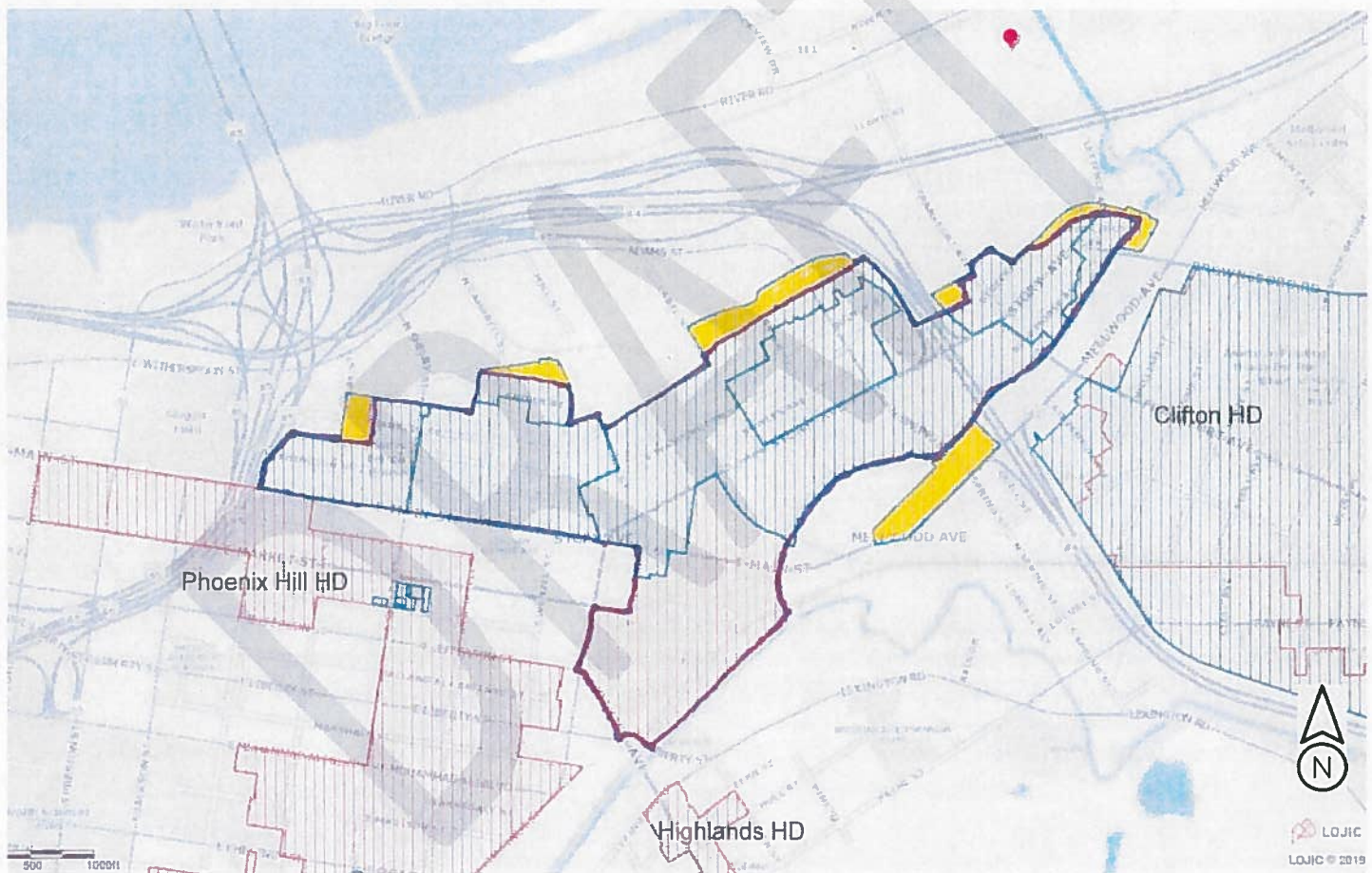
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While this diversity of uses remain, there are a few other changes indicated by the survey. One of the most obvious is that the government has had little physical presence in the neighborhood and today has less. There was only one government building originally located in the area that served the neighborhood, a single firehouse. That firehouse no longer provides service and has become a residence instead. At the same time, the religious presence in the neighborhood has remained fairly stable. St. Joseph Catholic Church remains in use, running a church, school, and residence. This stability is both in terms of use and ownership and in terms of architecture, as the steeples of the church are still visible across the neighborhood.



The Butchertown Historic District (NRIS #76000900) boundary is in purple. The Butchertown Preservation District (local) is in green shaded area. The Butchertown boundary increase is highlighted in yellow.

Character of the Proposed Additions to the District

The area proposed for inclusion in an expanded district exhibits the same character as the resources within the current boundaries: a mix of domestic, commercial and industrial architecture that depicts the growth and development of the Butchertown neighborhood, and include the intact strips of early twentieth century shotgun housing in the 1300 block of East Main St. and the 1400 and 1500, blocks of the north side of Melwood, which

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are already included within the Local Preservation District. Additional areas are at the northern edge of the current boundary to match the Local Preservation District boundary and not divide parcels, as currently is the case with many.

Alterations

The two most common changes in the district are the subdivision of large parcels of land during the Period of Significance and material changes to the buildings. Cladding, both of walls and roof, has changed with the availability of new materials.

As a whole, the district's integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, means that the district conveys its significance.

Resource Inventory

The resource inventory provided describes the properties within the district. Contributing and non-contributing buildings are distinguished in the far right column with a C or NC. The majority of buildings that do not qualify were constructed outside the period of significance or have been so altered from their original form as to no longer possess sufficient integrity. Vacant lots and parking lots are included in the survey as non-contributing, because in most instances they represent demolished buildings, not contributing features of an industry or social setting.

Survey numbers correspond to the original survey from 1974 and subsequent surveys of the area and are assigned by the Kentucky Heritage Council. Survey numbers are the same as those referenced in the Statement of Significance. Dates are approximate based on style and use and when an exact date of construction is known it is included in parentheses. For most of the district a description of the type of building and its historic and current function is more valuable and so this was included at the cost of a style survey, which would vary more widely and perhaps not provide as much insight into the development of the neighborhood.

In the use categories Residential S indicates single family and M indicates multi-family. For commercial buildings B indicates a business, S a specialty store, R a mixed residence and business, W a warehouse, F a financial institution, RBT a restaurant or bar, P a professional office, and U indicates an unknown commercial use. Within industrial buildings M indicates manufacturing and U indicates an unknown use. For religious buildings C indicates a church, CR a church residence, and CS a church school. Government F indicates a fire station and agricultural F indicates food processing or storage.

Properties Currently in the Butchertown Historic District, with updated status

NR#	Address_Location	Site_No	Constructed	1976	Notes	Orig_Function	Current_Funct	2019
1	113 Adams St.	JFCB-611	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	C
2	114 Adams St.	JFL 505	1900-1924 (1920)	C		religious CR	residential M	C
3	115 Adams St.	JFCB-380	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
4	117 Adams St.	JFCB-379	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C

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5	121 Adams St.	JFL-867-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
6	122 Adams St.	JFL-868-EL	1875-1899	C			residential M	C
7	128 Adams St.	JFCB-343	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
8	129 Adams St.	JFCB-378	1825-1849	C		residential S	residential S	C
9	132 Adams St.	JFCB-342	1950-1974	NC		residential M	residential M	C
10	134 Adams St.	JFCB-341	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
11	136 Adams St.	JFCB-340	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
12	138 Adams St.	JFCB-339	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
13	201 Adams St.	JFCB-375	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
14	203 Adams St.	JFCB-374	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
15	205 Adams St.	JFCB-374	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
16	209 Adams St.	JFCB-373	1850-1874 (1878)	C		residential S	residential S	C
17	210 Adams St.	JFL-869-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		Vacant Site	NC
18	212 Adams St.	JFL-870-EL	1959	NC			commercial b	C
19	223 Adams St.	JFL-871-EL	1998				commercial b	NC
20	225 Adams	JFL-872-EL	1961, 2010	NC	main office constructed 1961, rear garage constructed 2010		commercial b	C
21	227 Adams	JFL-873-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
22	229 1/2 Adams St.	JFL-874-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
23	229 Adams St	JFL-875-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC

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24	231 Adams St	JFL-876-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
25	231 R Adams St.	JFL-877-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
26	233 Adams St.	JFL-878-EL					Commercial B	NC
27	245 R Adams St.	JFL-879-EL					Commercial B	NC
28	248 Adams St	JFCB-724	1925-1949	NC		agricultural	commercial b	C
29	315 Baxter	JFL-880-EL	1947	NC			Commercial B	NC
30	325 Baxter	JFL-881-EL	2005				Commercial B	NC
31	329 Baxter	JFL-882-EL			vacant since at least 1949		vacant site	NC
32	335 Baxter	JFL-883-EL	1900-1924	c			Commercial B	C
33	1612 Blue Horse Ave.	JFL-884-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
34	1616 Blue Horse Ave.	JFCB-456	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	C
35	1620 Blue Horse Ave.	JFL-885-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
36	1622 Blue Horse Ave.	JFL-886-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
37	1624 Blue Horse Ave.	JFL-887-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
38	1626 Blue Horse Ave.	JFCB 455	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	NC
39	1630 Blue Horse Ave.	JFL-888-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
40	1634 Blue Horse Ave.	JFCB-612	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	NC
41	1731 Brownsboro Rd.	JFCB-720	1950-1974 (1956)	NC		Pumping station	Pumping station	C
42	1731 Brownsboro Rd.	JFCB-716	1950-1974 (1956)	NC		Bridge	Bridge	NC
43	at Story Avenue	JFL-889-EL		c			Park	C

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44	147 Buchanan St.	JFL-890-EL	1950-1974	NC			government	C
45	148 Buchanan St.	JFL-891-EL			buildings demolished 2005		Vacant Site	NC
46	114 Cabel St.	JFL-892-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
47	139 Cabel St.	JFL-893-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
48	141 Cabel St.	JFL-894-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
49	143 Cabel St.	JFL-895-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
50	151 Cabel St.	JFCB-714	1925-1949	NC		industrial U	industrial U	NC
51	130 Campbell St	JFL-896-EL	2000				commercial b	NC
52	152 Campbell St.	JFCB-038	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
53	153 Campbell St.	JFL-897-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
54	155 N Campbell St.	JFCB-118	1875-1899	C		residential S	Vacant Site	NC
55	156 Campbell St.	JFCB-035	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
56	157 Campbell St.	JFL-898-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
57	158 Campbell St.	JFL-899-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		vacant site	NC
58	159 Campbell St.	JFL-900-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
59	160 Campbell St.	JFL-901-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
60	161 Campbell St.	JFL-902-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
61	162 Campbell St.	JFL-903-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC

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62	163 Campbell St.	JFL-904-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
63	164 Campbell St.	JFL-905-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
64	165 Campbell St.	JFCB-113	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
65	166 Campbell St.	JFL-906-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
66	168 Campbell St.	JFL-907-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
67	200 Campbell St.	JFL-908-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
68	202 Campbell St.	JFL-909-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
69	204 Campbell St.	JFL-910-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
70	206 Campbell St.	JFL-911-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
71	207 N Campbell St.	JFL-912-EL	1950-1974	NC			commercial b	NC
72	208 Campbell St.	JFL-913-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
73	210 Campbell St.	JFCB 29	1860-1900	C		residential S	residential S	C
74	120 Clay St.	JFCB-005	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial E	C
75	123 Clay St.	JFL-914-EL			buildings demolished circa 2000		vacant site	NC
76	124 Clay St.	JFCB-004	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
77	125 Clay St.	JFL-915-EL			buildings demolished circa 2000		vacant site	NC
78	126 Clay St.	JFCB-613	1950-1974 (1964)	NC		business	residential M	C
79	129 Clay St.	JFL-916-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC

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80	130 Clay St.	JFL-917-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s for floodwall		vacant site	NC
81	133 Clay St.	JFL-918-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		Vacant Site	NC
82	165 N. Clay St.	JFCB-721	1950-1974	NC		industrial M	industrial M	C
83	801 Franklin St.	JFCB-40	1900-1924	C		residential M	residential M	C
84	1511 Frankfort Ave	JFL-919-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
85	1515 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-409	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
86	1523 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-408	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
87	1529 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-405	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
88	1535 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-404	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
89	1540 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-393	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
90	1541 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-403	1825-1849	C		residential S	residential S	C
91	1547 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-920-EL	1974-2000	NC			commercial b	NC
92	1548 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-921-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s for floodwall		vacant site	NC
93	1549 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-922-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s for floodwall		vacant site	NC
94	1550 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-394	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
95	1552 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-923-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
96	1553 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-402	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
97	1555 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-924-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
98	1556 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-395	1850-1874	C		residential M	commercial R	C

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99	1558 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-395	1850-1874	C		residential M	commercial R	C
100	1607 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-460	1800-1824 (1810)	C		residential S	residential S	C
101	1615 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-457	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	NC
102	1617 Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-458	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
103	1621 1625 Frankfort Ave	JFL-925-EL	1974-2000	NC			residential M	NC
104	1623 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-926-EL	1974-2000	NC			residential M	NC
105	1623 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-927-EL	1974-2000	NC			residential M	NC
106	1627 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-928-EL	1875-1899	C	unsympathetically modified 2002		residential M	NC
107	1629 Frankfort Ave.	JFL-929-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
108	Frankfort Ave.	JFCB-718	1900-1924 (1915)	C		Bridge	Bridge	C
109	1000 Franklin St.	JFL-930-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
110	1001 Franklin St.	JFL-931-EL			lot with park and small restroom building circa 1950s construction		Park	C
111	1002 Franklin St.	JFCB-191	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
112	1004 Franklin St.	JFCB-192	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
113	1006 Franklin St.	JFCB-193	1900-1924	C		residential M	residential M	C
114	1010 Franklin St.	JFCB-194	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
115	1012 Franklin St.	JFL-932-EL	1995				residential S	NC
116	1013-1015 Franklin St.	JFCB-186	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
117	1014 Franklin St.	JFL-933-EL	1957	NC			commercial b	NC

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118	1016 Franklin St.	JFL-934-EL	1957	NC	same building as 1014 Franklin—crosses two parcels		commerical b	NC
119	1017-1019 Franklin St.	JFCB-187	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
120	1018 Franklin St.	JFCB-196	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	NC
121	1020 Franklin St.	JFCB-197	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
122	1022 Franklin St.	JFL-935-EL	2002				residential s	NC
123	1023 Franklin St.	JFL-936-EL	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
124	1026 Franklin St.	JFL-937-EL	2003				residential s	NC
125	1027 Franklin St.	JFCB-189	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
126	1038 Franklin St.	JFCB-246	1925-1949	NC		residential M	residential M	C
127	1110 Franklin St.	JFL-938-EL	1946	NC	shipping containers added 2010		commercial B	C
128	715 Franklin St.	JFL-939-EL	1974-2000				commercial b	NC
129	716 Franklin St.	JFL-940-EL			part of 147 N Clay		commercial b	C
130	726 Franklin St.	JFL-941-EL	1925-1949	NC			commerical b	C
131	729 Franklin St.	JFCB-013	1850-1874	C		residential M	commercial B	C
132	741 Franklin St.	JFL-942-EL	1979		part of 715, 729 Franklin		commercial b	NC
133	803 Franklin St.	JFCB-40	1900-1924	C		residential M	residential M	C
134	807 Franklin St.	JFCB-042	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	C
135	809 Franklin St.	JFCB-43	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
136	811 Franklin St.	JFCB-43	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
137	812 Franklin St.	JFCB-058	1900-1924	C		residential M	residential M	C
138	813 Franklin St.	JFCB-045	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
139	815 Franklin St.	JFCB-046	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C

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140	816 Franklin St.	JFCB-059	1975-2000	NC		residential S	residential S	NC
141	816 Franklin St.	JFL-943-EL	1974-2000	NC			residential s	NC
142	817 Franklin St.	JFL-944-EL	1875-1899	C			residential S	NC
143	819 Franklin St.	JFCB-048	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
144	820 Franklin St.	JFCB-060	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
145	821 Franklin St.	JFCB-049	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
146	823 Franklin St.	JFCB-447	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
147	824-826 Franklin St.	JFCB-061	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
148	827 Franklin St.	JFCB-051	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
149	828 Franklin St.	JFCB-062	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
150	829 Franklin St.	JFL-945-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		vacant site	NC
151	831 Franklin St.	JFCB-053	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
152	832 Franklin St.	JFL-946-EL	2008				residential M	NC
153	833 Franklin St.	JFCB-054	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
154	834 Franklin St.	JFCB-063	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
155	835 Franklin St.	JFCB-055	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
156	836 Franklin St.	JFCB-064	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	NC
157	837 Franklin St.	JFCB-056	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
158	839 Franklin St.	JFCB-057	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
159	840 Franklin St.	JFCB-066	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
160	842 Franklin St.	JFCB-715	1875-1899	C		unknown	residential S	NC
161	900 Franklin St.	JFCB-136	1875-1899	C		commercial S	residential M	C
162	901 Franklin St.	JFCB-120	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
163	902 Franklin St.	JFCB-137	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
164	903-905 Franklin St.	JFCB-121	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C

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165	904 Franklin St.	JFCB-138	1875-1899	C		unknown	residential M	C
166	906 Franklin St.	JFCB-139	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
167	907 Franklin St.	JFCB-122	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
168	908 Franklin St.	JFCB-140	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
169	909 Franklin St.	JFCB-123	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
170	910 Franklin St.	JFCB-141	1875-1899	C		unknown	residential S	C
171	911 Franklin St.	JFCB-124	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
172	912 Franklin St.	JFCB-142	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
173	914 Franklin St.	JFCB-143	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
174	915 Franklin St.	JFCB-125	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
175	916 Franklin St.	JFCB-144	unknown			residential S	residential S	NC
176	917 Franklin St.	JFL-947-EL			buildings demolished in 1990s		vacant site	NC
177	918 Franklin St.	JFCB-145	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
178	919-921 Franklin St.	JFCB-127	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
179	922 Franklin St.	JFCB-146	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial U	C
180	923 Franklin St.	JFCB-128	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
181	925 Franklin St.	JFCB-129	1850-1874 (1869-70)	C		residential S	residential S	C
182	926 Franklin St.	JFCB-147	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	NC
183	927 Franklin St.	JFL-948-EL	2005		connected to 929-933 Franklin		residential M	NC
184	928 Franklin St.	JFCB-148	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
185	929 Franklin St.	JFL-949-EL	2005		connected to 929-933 Franklin		residential M	NC
186	930 Franklin St.	JFCB-149	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
187	931 Franklin St.	JFL-950-EL	2005		connected to 929-933 Franklin		residential M	NC

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188	932 Franklin St.	JFCB-150	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
189	933 Franklin St.	JFL-951-EL	2005		connected to 929-933 Franklin		residential M	NC
190	934 Franklin St.	JFCB-151	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
191	935 & 943 Franklin St.	JFCB-133	1850-1874	C		residential S	industrial M	C
192	938 Franklin St.	JFCB-617	1875-1899	C		unknown	religious C	C
193	947 Franklin St.	JFCB-135	1875-1899	C		commercial U	commercial U	C
194	917 Franklin St.	JFL-952-EL			buildings demolished in 1990s		vacant site	NC
195	908 Geiger St.	JFL-953-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
196	910 Geiger St.	JFL-954-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
197	912 Geiger St.	JFCB-103	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
198	914 Geiger St.	JFCB-104	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
199	916 Geiger St.	JFL-955-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
200	917 Geiger St.	JFL-956-EL			buildings demolished in 1990s		Vacant Site	NC
201	918 Geiger St.	JFL-957-EL			buildings demolished in 2003		Vacant Site	NC
202	920 Geiger St.	JFL-958-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
203	922 Geiger St.	JFL-959-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
204	924 Geiger St.	JFL-960-EL	1993				Commercial B	NC
205	925-927 Geiger St.	JFCB-723	1925-1949	NC		industrial M	industrial M	C
206	938 Geiger St.	JFL-961-EL	2003				commercial B	NC
207	101 Johnson St.	JFCB-618	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial b	C

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208	109 N. Johnson	JFL-962-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC
209	111 N. Johnson	JFL-963-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC
210	E Liberty St.	JFL-964-EL					Railroad	C
211	1001 Main St.	JFL-965-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
212	1005 Main St.	JFCB-229	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial b	C
213	1007 Main St.	JFCB-230	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
214	1009 Main St.	JFCB-231	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
215	1011 Main St.	JFCB-232	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
216	1013 Main St.	JFCB-234	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
217	1015 Main St.	JFCB-235	1900-1924	C		residential S	commercial b	C
218	1019 Main St.	JFCB-619	1925-1949 (1947)	NC		commercial U	commercial b	C
219	1023 Main St.	JFCB-236	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
220	1025 Main St.	JFCB-237	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
221	1027 Main St.	JFCB-238	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
222	1048 Main St.	JFCB-621	1850-1874 (1864)	C		agricultural F	commercial F	C
223	1049 Main St.	JFL-966-EL	1925-1949	C	connected to 101 N Johnson—crosses two parcels		commercial B	C
224	1051 Main St.	JFCB-725	1925-1949	NC		commercial U	commercial B	NC
225	1057 Main St.	JFL-967-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		Vacant Site	NC
226	1063 - 1065 Main St.	JFCB-622	1950-1974	NC		commercial B	commercial b	C

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227	1063 Main St.	JFL-968-EL	1950-1974	NC	connected to 1065 E Main—crosses two parcels		commercial B	C
228	617 Main St.	JFCB-635	1925-1949	c		commercial U	vacant site	NC
229	619 Main St.	JFCB-636	1875-1899	c		commercial R	vacant site	NC
230	621-623 Main St.	JFCB-637	1925-1949	c		commercial U	vacant site	NC
231	637 Main Street	JFL-969-EL	2019				Residential M	NC
232	637-643 Main St.	JFCB-638	1900-1924	c		commercial B	vacant site	NC
233	713 Main St.	JFL-970-EL	1900-1924	C			commercial B	C
234	713 Main St.	JFCB-025	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial b	C
235	721 Main St.	JFCB-640	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
236	743 Main St.	JFCB-028	1950-1974	NC		commercial B	commercial B	NC
237	801 Main St.	JFCB-098	1875-1899	C		religious C	religious C	C
238	809 Main St.	JFL-971-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
239	813 Main St.	JFL-972-EL	2011, 2017		rear building constructed 2011, front building constructed 2017		commercial B	NC
240	817 Main St.	JFL-973-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
241	823 Main St.	JFL-974-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
242	825 Main St.	JFL-975-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		vacant site	NC
243	827 Main St.	JFL-976-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC

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244	829 Main St.	JFL-977-EL			buildings demolished in 1970s		Vacant Site	NC
245	835 Main St.	JFCB-643	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
246	843 Main St.	JFCB-643	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
247	901-905 Main St.	JFCB-178	1900-1924	C		commercial S	commercial U	C
248	913 Main St.	JFCB-644	1925-1949	NC		commercial B		NC
249	925 Main St.	JFL-979-EL			buildings demolished in 2000		Vacant Site	NC
250	927 Main St.	JFCB-181	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	C
251	929-931 Main St.	JFCB-182	1925-1949	NC		commercial U	commercial S	C
252	931 Main St.	JFL-980-EL	1959	NC			commercial B	NC
253	933 Main St.	JFL-981-EL			buildings demolished in 1990s		Vacant Site	NC
254	935 Main St.	JFL-982-EL			buildings demolished in 1990s		Vacant Site	NC
255	937 Main St.	JFL-983-EL			buildings demolished in 1990s		Vacant Site	NC
256	941 Main St.	JFL-984-EL			buildings demolished in 1990s		Vacant Site	NC
257	905 Main St.	JFL-985-EL	1950-1974	NC			commercial B	NC
258	1100 E. Market St.	JFL-986-EL	2003				commercial R	NC
259	1662 Mellwood Ave.	JFL-987-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s for Brownsboro Road		vacant site	NC
260	Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-719	1925-1949 (1930)	NC		Bridge	Bridge	C
261	1331 Quincy St.	JFL-988-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		vacant site	NC
262	1333 Quincy St.	JFCB-670	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C

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263	1335 Quincy St.	JFCB-671	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
264	1337 Quincy St.	JFCB-672	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
265	1338 Quincy St.	JFL-989-EL	1950-1974	C			government	C
266	1400 Quincy St.	JFCB-673	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
267	1401 Quincy St.	JFCB-674	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
268	1401R Quincy St.	JFL-990-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
269	1402 Quincy St.	JFCB-675	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
270	1403 Quincy St.	JFCB-676	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
271	1403R Quincy St.	JFL-991-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
272	1404 Quincy St.	JFCB-324	1875-1899 (1889)	C		residential S	residential S	C
273	1406 Quincy St.	JFCB-677	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
274	1407 Quincy St.	JFCB-313	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
275	1408 Quincy St.	JFCB-326	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
276	1410 Quincy St.	JFCB-327	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	NC
277	1411 Quincy St.	JFCB-315	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
278	1411 R Quincy St.	JFL-992-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		vacant site	NC
279	1412 Quincy St.	JFCB-328	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
280	1414 Quincy St.	JFL-993-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		vacant site	NC
281	1415 Quincy St.	JFCB-316	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
282	1415 R Quincy St.	JFL-994-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		vacant site	NC
283	1417 Quincy St.	JFL-995-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC

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284	1421 Quincy St.	JFCB-318	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
285	1425 Quincy St.	JFCB-320	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
286	1505 Quincy St.	JFCB-678	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
287	1507 Quincy St.	JFCB-679	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
288	1509 Quincy St.	JFL-996-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		vacant site	NC
289	1511 Quincy St.	JFL-997-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
290	1513 Quincy St.	JFL-998-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
291	1523 R Quincy St.	JFL-999-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC
292	1525 Quincy St.	JFCB-680	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	NC
293	1527 Quincy St.	JFCB-681	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
294	1527 R Quincy St.	JFL-1000-EL			buildings demolished in 1970s		vacant site	NC
295	1529 Quincy St.	JFCB-682	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
296	1530 Quincy St.	JFCB-683	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
297	1531 Quincy St.	JFCB-684	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
298	1532 Quincy St.	JFL-1001-EL	1975-2000	nc			Commercial u	NC
299	1535 Quincy St.	JFL-1002-EL	1975-2000	nc			Commercial u	NC
300	Quincy St	JFL-1003-EL					Vacant Site	NC
301	106 N Shelby St.	JFL-1004-EL	1925-1949	NC			Commercial W	C
302	121 Shelby St.	JFCB-623	1925-1949 (1928)	NC		Gymnasium	residential M	C
303	124 N. Shelby St.	JFL-1005-EL	1950-1974	NC			commercial U	C

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304	129 Shelby St.	JFL-1006-EL			buildings demolished in 1950s		Park	C
305	151 Shelby St.	JFCB-685	1925-1949	NC		commercial U	commercial U	C
306	1526 1536 N. Spring St.	JFL-1007-EL			vacant since at least 1949		vacant site	NC
307	205 Spring St.	JFCB-686	1950-1974	NC		industrial U		NC
308	300 North Spring	JFL-1008-EL	1998				commercial U	NC
309	330 North Spring	JFL-1009-EL	1972	NC			Commercial U	NC
310	N. Spring St.	JFCB-717	1925-1949 (1930)	NC		Bridge	Bridge	C
311	12 Stoecker Alley	JFCB-726	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
312	1000 Story Ave.	JFL-1010-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
313	1001 Story Ave.	JFCB-687	1900-1924	C		commercial W	commercial W	C
314	1009 Story Ave.	JFL-1011-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
315	1010 Story Ave.	JFCB-620	1875-1899	C		commercial U	commercial W	C
316	1011 Story Ave.	JFL-1012-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
317	1022 Story Ave.	JFCB-689	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
318	1025 Story Ave.	JFCB-688	1925-1949	NC		commercial W	commercial W	C
319	1026 Story Ave.	JFL-1013-EL	1995				Commercial B	NC
320	1028 Story Ave.	JFCB-690	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
321	1030 Story Ave.	JFL-1014-EL	1950-1974	NC			commercial B	NC
322	1032 Story Ave.	JFCB-691	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
323	1033 Story Ave.	JFCB-244	1900-1924	C		commercial R	commercial B	C

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324	1034 Story Ave.	JFL-1015-EL	1999				commercial B	NC
325	1034 Story Ave.	JFL-1016-EL	1967	NC			Commercial B	NC
326	1036 Story Ave.	JFL-1017-EL	2004				commercial B	NC
327	1052 Story Ave.	JFL-1018-EL	1967	NC			Commercial W	NC
328	1100 Story Ave.	JFL-1019-EL	1950	NC			commercial M	C
329	1100 Story Ave.	JFL-1019-EL	1940	NC			commercial M	C
330	1100 Story Ave.	JFL-1019-EL	1940	NC			commercial M	C
331	1100 Story Ave.	JFL-1019-EL	1935	NC			commercial M	C
332	1100 Story Ave.	JFL-1019-EL	1940	NC			commercial M	C
333	1100 Story Ave.	JFL-1019-EL	2009				commercial M	NC
334	1100 Story Ave.	JFL-1019-EL	2016				commercial M	NC
335	1101 Story Ave.	JFL-1020-EL			buildings demolished in 2006		Vacant Site	NC
336	1200 Story Ave.	JFCB-692	1900-1924	C		industrial M	industrial M	C
337	1201 Story Ave.	JFCB-263	1875-1899	C		industrial M	commercial P	C
338	1217 Story Ave.	JFL-1021-EL			buildings demolished in 1970s		Vacant Site	NC
339	1300 Story Ave.	JFL-1022-EL	1975-2000				commercial U	NC
340	1301 Story Ave.	JFCB-693	1950-1974	NC		commercial RBT	commercial RBT	NC
341	1305 Story Ave.	JFL-1023-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC

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342	1308 Story Ave.	JFCB-309	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
343	1309 Story Ave.	JFL-1024-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s—sheds constructed 1975-2000		vacant site	NC
344	1311 Story Ave.	JFL-1025-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
345	1315 Story Ave.	JFL-1026-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
346	1317 Story Ave.	JFL-1027-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
347	1319 Story Ave.	JFCB-304	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
348	1321 Story Ave.	JFCB-305	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
349	1323 Story Ave.	JFCB-306	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
350	1325 Story Ave.	JFL-1028-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC
351	1329 Story Ave.	JFCB-307	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
352	1335 Story Ave.	JFCB-308	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
353	1400 Story Ave.	JFCB-310	1900-1924 (1912)	C		Industrial M	commercial B	C
354	1401 Story Ave.	JFCB-694	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
355	1403 Story Ave.	JFCB-695	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
356	1405 Story Ave.	JFL-1030-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
357	1411 Story Ave.	JFCB-349	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
358	1413 Story Ave.	JFCB-350	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial R	C
359	1415 Story Ave.	JFCB-351	1875-1899	C		commercial B	residential M	C
360	1417 Story Ave.	JFCB-352	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial P	C

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361	1419 Story Ave.	JFCB-353	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
362	1421 Story Ave.	JFL-1031-EL	1850-1874				commercial U	C
363	1425 Story Ave.	JFCB-355	1850-1874	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
364	1427 Story Ave.	JFCB-356	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
365	1429 Story Ave.	JFCB-357 & 358	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
366	1431 Story Ave.	JFCB-357 & 358	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
367	1433 Story Ave.	JFCB-359	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
368	1435 Story Ave.	JFL-1032-EL	2004		buildings demolished circa 2000		residential	NC
369	1437 Story Ave.	JFCB-361	1850-1874	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
370	1500 Story Ave.	JFCB-696	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
371	1501 Story Ave.	JFCB-382	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
372	1503 Story Ave.	JFCB-381	1875-1899	C		residential M	commercial B	C
373	1509 Story Ave.	JFCB-383	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
374	1511 1513 R Story Ave.	JFL-1033-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC
375	1511 Story Ave.	JFCB-384	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
376	1513 Story Ave.	JFCB-385	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential S	C
377	1515 Story Ave.	JFCB-386	1900-1924	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
378	1518 Story Ave.	JFL-1034-EL	1970	NC			commercial b	NC

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379	1519 Story Ave.	JFL-1035-EL			buildings demolished between 1965-1971 for I-64. One circa 1980s building construction was demolished 2013		park	C
380	1526 Story Ave.	JFL-1036-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		vacant site	NC
381	1531 Story	JFL-1037-EL			buildings demolished between 1965-1971 for I-64		park	C
382	1535 Story	JFL-1038-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s for I-64		vacant site	NC
383	1536 Story Ave.	JFCB-697	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial P	C
384	1562 Story Ave.	JFCB-698	1925-1949	NC		residential S	commercial b	C
385	1570 Story Ave.	JFCB-401	1825-1849	C		industrial M	industrial M	C
386	1572 Story Ave.	JFL-1039-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
387	1575-1577 Story Ave.	JFCB-396	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial R	C
388	1579 Story Ave.	JFCB-397	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
389	1581 Story Ave.	JFCB-398	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
390	1583 Story Ave.	JFCB-399	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
391	1587 Story Ave.	JFCB-400	1825-1849	C		residential S	commercial B	C
392	1589 Story Ave.	JFL-1040-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
393	1591 Story Ave.	JFL-1041-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC

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394	1600-1602 Story Ave.	JFCB-438	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
395	1601 Story Ave.	JFCB-413	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial RBT	C
396	1604 Story Ave.	JFCB-439	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial R	C
397	1605 Story Ave.	JFCB-414	1925-1949	NC		commercial RBT	commercial RBT	C
398	1606 Story Ave.	JFCB-440	1925-1949	NC		commercial U	residential S	C
399	1607 Story Ave.	JFCB-415	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
400	1608 Story Ave.	JFCB-441	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
401	1611 Story Ave.	JFCB-416	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
402	1612 Story Ave.	JFCB-442	1875-1899	C		religious C	religious C	C
403	1613 Story Ave.	JFCB-417	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
404	1617 Story Ave.	JFCB-418	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
405	1618 Story Ave.	JFCB-443	1860-1900	C		residential S	commercial P	C
406	1621-1623 Story Ave.	JFCB-419	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
407	1622 Story Ave.	JFCB-444	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
408	1626 Story Ave.	JFCB-445	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
409	1627 Story Ave.	JFCB-420	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
410	1629 Story Ave.	JFCB-421	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
411	1632 Story Ave.	JFCB-446	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
412	1633 Story Ave.	JFCB-422	1900-1924	C		residential M	residential M	C
413	1637-1639 Story Ave.	JFCB-423	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
414	1638 Story Ave.	JFCB-610	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
415	1641-1643 Story Ave.	JFCB-424	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
416	1642 Story Ave.	JFCB-448	1850-1874	C		commercial RBT	residential s	C
417	1643 R Story Ave.	JFL-1042-EL			vacant since at least 1949		vacant site	NC

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

418	1645 Story Ave.	JFCB-425	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
419	1646 Story Ave.	JFCB-449	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
420	1648 Story Ave.	JFCB-450	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
421	1649 Story Ave.	JFCB-427	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
422	1650 Story Ave.	JFCB-451	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
423	1651 Story Ave.	JFCB-428	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
424	1652 Story Ave.	JFCB-452	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
425	1653 Story Ave.	JFCB-429	1850-1874	C		commercial R	residential M	C
426	1656 Story Ave.	JFCB-453	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
427	1657 Story Ave.	JFCB-430	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
428	1658 Story Ave.	JFCB-454	1825-1849	C		residential M	residential M	C
429	1661 Story Ave.	JFCB-431	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
430	1665 Story Ave.	JFCB-432	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
431	1667 Story Ave.	JFCB-433	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
432	1669 Story Ave.	JFCB-434	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
433	1675 R Story Ave.	JFL-1043-EL			vacant since at least 1949		vacant site	NC
434	1675 Story Ave.	JFCB-435	1850-1874 (1860)	C		residential S	residential M	C
435	1677-1679 Story Ave.	JFCB-436	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
436	1681 Story Ave.	JFCB-437	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
437	1683 Story Ave.	JFL-1044-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
438	1709 Story Ave.	JFL-1045-EL			vacant since at least 1949		vacant site	NC
439	1001 Washington St.	JFCB-224	1850-1874	C		commercial B	commercial b	C
440	1004 Washington St.	JFCB-214	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

441	1006 Washington St.	JFCB-215	1900-1924	C		residential S	commercial b	C
442	1006R Washington St	JFL-1046-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
443	1007 Washington St.	JFCB-201	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential M	C
444	1008 Washington St.	JFCB-216	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
445	1010-1012 Washington St.	JFCB-699	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
446	1013 Washington St.	JFCB-202	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
447	1015 Washington St.	JFCB-203	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
448	1016 Washington St.	JFCB-700	1925-1949	NC		commercial U	commercial U	C
449	1017 Washington St.	JFCB-204	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
450	1019 Washington St.	JFCB-205	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
451	1021 Washington St.	JFCB-206	1875-1899	C	building demolished since 2011	residential S	Vacant Site	NC
452	1023 Washington St.	JFCB-207	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
453	1025-1027 Washington St.	JFCB-208	1850-1874	C		residential M	residential M	C
454	1027 Washington St.	JFL-1047-EL	1850-1874	C		residential s	residential s	C
455	1029-1031 Washington St.	JFCB-210	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
456	1033 Washington St.	JFCB-211	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
457	1035-1037 Washington St.	JFCB-212	1850-1874	C		residential M	residential M	C
458	1037 Washington	JFL-1048-EL	1850-1874	c		residential s	residential s	C
459	1038 Washington St.	JFCB-222	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential s	C
460	1039 Washington St.	JFCB-213	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
461	1040 Washington St.	JFCB-701	1875-1899	C		commercial W	commercial B	C
462	1043 Washington St.	JFL-1049-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
463	1049 Washington St.	JFCB-254	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

464	1051-1053 Washington St.	JFCB-255	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
465	1057 Washington	JFL-1050-EL	1984				Industrial M	NC
466	1076-1078 Washignton St.	JFCB-702	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
467	1101 Washington St.	JFCB-258	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
468	1101 Washington St.	JFL-1051-EL	1947	NC			commercial b	C
469	1205 Washington St.	JFCB-259	1900-1924	C		commercial W	commercial B	C
470	1300 Washington St.	JFCB-289	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
471	1301 Washington St.	JFCB-277	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
472	1303 Washington St.	JFCB-278	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
473	1304 Washington St.	JFCB-290	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
474	1305 Washington St.	JFCB-279	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
475	1306 Washingotn St.	JFCB-291	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
476	1307 Washington St.	JFL-1052-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
477	1308 Washington St.	JFCB-292	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
478	1309 Washingotn St.	JFCB-280	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
479	1312 R Washington St.	JFCB-293	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
480	1313 Washington St.	JFCB-281	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
481	1314 Washington St.	JFCB-294	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
482	1315 Washington St.	JFL-1053-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
483	1318 Washington St.	JFCB-295	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
484	1319 Washington St.	JFCB-703	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
485	1320 Washington St.	JFCB-296	1875-1899	C		residential S	commercial B	C
486	1321 Washingotn St.	JFCB-283	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

487	1323 Washington St.	JFCB-284	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
488	1325 Washington St.	JFCB-285	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
489	1327 Washington St.	JFCB-286	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
490	1331 Washington St.	JFCB-287	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
491	1335 Washington St.	JFCB-288	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
492	1400 Washington St.	JFL-1054-EL	1950-1974	NC	vacant lot with garage at rear alley		commercial b	NC
493	1401 Washington St.	JFCB-329	1875-1888	C		residential S	residential S	C
494	1402 Washington St.	JFL-1055-EL	1950-1974	NC	vacant lot with garage at rear alley		commercial b	NC
495	1403 Washington St.	JFCB-330	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
496	1405 Washington St.	JFCB-331	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
497	1406 Washington St.	JFCB-704	1850-1874(1865-1866)	C		religious C	religious C	C
498	1406 Washington St.	JFCB-704.002	1900-1924	C		religious CR	religious CR	C
499	1407 Washington St.	JFCB-332 & 333	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
500	1409 Washington St.	JFCB-332 & 333	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
501	1411 Washington St.	JFCB-334	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
502	1413 Washington St.	JFL-1056-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
503	1415 Washington St.	JFCB-335 (609)	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
504	1419 Washington St.	JFCB-336	1850-1874 (1873)	C		government F	commercial B	C
505	1420 Washington St.	JFCB-704.003	1925-1949	NC		religious CS	religious CS	C
506	1421 Washington St.	JFCB-337	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

507	1423 Washington St.	JFCB-338	1850-1874 (1870s)	C		residential S	residential S	C
508	1426 Washington St. (also 122	JFCB-345	1875-1899 (1875)	C		commercial R	residential M	C
509	1513-1515 Washington St.	JFCB-377	1875-1899 (1885)	C		residential S	residential S	C
510	1517 Washington St.	JFCB-706	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
511	1523 Washington St.	JFL-1057-EL	1991				commercial b	NC
512	1530 Washington St.	JFL-1058-EL	1965	NC			commercial b	NC
513	1534 Washington St.	JFL-1059-EL	1997				commercial b	NC
514	1535 Washington St.	JFL-1060-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s for I-64		vacant site	NC
515	1578 Washington	JFL-1061-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
516	1621 Washington	JFL-1062-EL	1975-2000				commercial U	NC
517	600 Washington	JFCB-634	1900-1924	C		commercial W	commercial B	C
518	601 Washington	JFL-1063-EL	1950-1974	NC			Commercial b	C
519	609 Washington St.	JFCB-705	1950-1974	NC		commercial W	commercial W	NC
520	614 Washington St.	JFCB-707	1850-1874			residential S	vacant site	NC
521	615 Washington St.	JFCB-003	1875-1899 (1884)	C		residential S	residential s	C
522	617 Washington St.	JFL-1064-EL	1972 and 1982	NC	large building constructed 1972, small building constructed 1982		industrial M	NC
523	700 Washington St.	JFCB-639	1925-1949	NC		commercial B	commercial B	C
524	709 Washington St.	JFCB-018	1850-1874 (1852)	C		residential M	residential M	C

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

525	713 Washington St.	JFL-1065-EL	1950-1974	NC			commercial B	NC
526	718 Washington St.	JFL-1066-EL	1966	NC			commercial B	NC
527	722 Washington	JFL-1067-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
528	723 Washington	JFL-1068-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
529	724 E. Washington	JFCB-642	1875-1899	C		commercial R	commercial B	C
530	724 Washington	JFCB-641	1950-1974	NC		commercial B	commercial B	NC
531	729-731 Washington St.	JFCB-020	1850-1874 (1850)	C		residential M	commercial B	C
532	732 Washington	JFL-1069-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
533	736 Washington	JFL-1070-EL	1974-2000		constructed as rear addition to 743 E Main		Commercial B	NC
534	738 742 Washington	JFL-1072-EL	1974-2000				Commercial b	C
535	743 Washington St.	JFCB-708	1850-1874	C		commercial R	commercial b	C
536	800 Washington St.	JFCB-084	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
537	801 Washington St.	JFCB-068	1875-1899 (1882)	C		residential S	residential M	C
538	802 Washington St.	JFCB-085	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
539	803 Washington St.	JFCB-067	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
540	804 Washington St.	JFCB-086	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
541	805 Washington St.	JFCB-067	1875-1899 (1879)	C		residential S	residential M	C
542	806 Washington St.	JFCB-087	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
543	808 Washington St.	JFCB-088	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
544	809 Washington St.	JFCB-069	1875-1899 (1895)	C		residential S	residential M	C

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Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

545	810 Washington St.	JFCB-089	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
546	812 Washington St.	JFCB-090	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
547	814 Washington St.	JFCB-091	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
548	815 Washington St.	JFCB-072	1850-1874 (1853)	C		residential S	residential S	C
549	818 Washington St.	JFCB-092	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
550	819 Washington St.	JFCB-073	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
551	820 Washington St.	JFCB-093	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
552	821 Washington St.	JFCB-074	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
553	822 Washington St.	JFCB-094	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
554	823 Washington St.	JFCB-050	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
555	824 Washington St.	JFCB-095	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
556	825 Washington St.	JFCB-076	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
557	827 Washington St.	JFCB-077	1850-1874 (1852)	C		residential S	residential M	C
558	828 Washington St.	JFCB-096	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential S	C
559	829 Washington St.	JFCB-052	1825-1849 (1847)	C		residential S	residential M	C
560	831-833 Washington St.	JFCB-079	1850-1874 (1870)	C		residential M	residential M	C
561	834 Washington	JFL-1074-EL	1965-1971, 1974-1992	NC	phased construction		commercial b	C
562	834 Washington	JFL-1075-EL	1965-1971, 1974-1992		phased construction		commercial b	C
563	834 Washington	JFL-1076-EL	1965-1971, 1974-1992		phased construction		commercial b	C
564	835 Washington St.	JFCB-081	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
565	836 Washington St.	JFL-1077-EL	1965-1971, 1974-1992		part of 834 E Washington		commercial b	C
566	837-839 Washington St.	JFCB-082	1850-1874	C		residential	residential M	C
567	841 Washington St.	JFCB-083	1850-1874	C		residential S	commercial R	C

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

568	900 Washington St.	JFL-1078-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
569	901 Washington St.	JFL-1079-EL			buildings demolished in 1980s		Vacant Site	NC
570	902 Washington St.	JFCB-171	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
571	904 Washington St.	JFCB-172	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential S	C
572	905 Washington St.	JFCB-155	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
573	906-908 Washington St.	JFCB-173	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
574	907 Washington St.	JFCB-156	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
575	908 Washington St.	JFCB-173	1875-1899	C	connected to 906 E Washington as rowhouse	residential M	residential M	C
576	909 Washington St.	JFCB-157	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
577	911 Washington St.	JFCB-159	1850-1874	C		residential S	residential M	C
578	913 Washington St.	JFL-1081-EL			vacant since at least 1949		Vacant Site	NC
579	915 Washington St.	JFCB-160	1850-1874 (1870)	C		residential M	residential S	C
580	917 Washington St.	JFCB-161	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
581	919 Washington St.	JFCB-162	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
582	921-923 Washington St.	JFCB-163	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
583	923 Washington St.	JFCB-163	1875-1899	C	connected to 921 E Washington as rowhouse	residential M	residential M	C
584	925 Washington St.	JFCB-164	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
585	927 Washington St.	JFCB-165	1900-1924	C		residential S	residential S	C
586	929 Washington St.	JFL-1083-EL	1983				residential M	NC
587	932 Washington St.	JFL-1084-EL	1984				residential M	NC

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

588	933 Washington St.	JFCB-168	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
589	934 Washington	JFL-1085-EL	1984		connected to 932 E Washington		residential M	NC
590	935 Washington St.	JFCB-169	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
591	936 Washington St.	JFCB-176	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
592	938 Washington St.	JFCB-177	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential s	C
593	939 Washington St.	JFCB-170	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
594	944 Washington St.	JFL-1086-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
595	103 Webster St.	JFCB-709	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential M	C
596	120 Webster St.	JFCB-297	1850-1874 (1870)	C		industrial M	commercial P	C
597	126 Webster St.	JFCB-710	1875-1899	C		residential S	residential S	C
598	108 Wenzel St.	JFL-1087-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
599	111 Wenzel St.	JFCB-711	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	C
600	113 Wenzel St.	JFCB-712	1925-1949	NC		residential S	residential S	C
601	115-117 Wenzel St.	JFCB-713	1875-1899	C		residential M	residential M	C
602	125 Wenzel St.	JFL-1088-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
603	127 Wenzel St.	JFL-1089-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
604	131 Wenzel St.	JFL-1090-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC
605	133 Wenzel St.	JFL-1091-EL			buildings demolished in 1960s		Vacant Site	NC

Properties Proposed for addition to the Butchertown Historic District

NR#	Address_Location	Site_No	Constructed	Orig_Function	Current_Funct	2018
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Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

606	237 Adams St.	JFL-1092-EL			commercial B	C
607	240 Adams St.	JFL-1093-EL			commercial B	c
608	242 Adams St	JFL-1094-EL			Vacant Site	NC
609	243 Adams St.	JFL-1095-EL			commercial B	c
610	244 Adams St	JFL-1096-EL			Vacant Site	NC
611	245 Adams St	JFL-1097-EL			Vacant Site	NC
612	245 Adams St	JFL-1098-EL			Vacant Site	NC
613	247 Adams St.	JFL-1099-EL			commercial B	c
614	247 R Adams St.	JFL-1100-EL			Vacant Site	NC
615	147 Clay St.	JFCB-614	1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	C
616	147 Clay St.	JFL-1101-EL			commercial B	c
617	149 Clay St.	JFL-1102-EL			Vacant Site	NC
618	153 Clay St.	JFL-1103-EL			Vacant Site	NC
619	155 Clay St.	JFL-1104-EL			Vacant Site	NC
620	157 Clay St.	JFL-1105-EL			Vacant Site	NC
621	159 Clay St.	JFL-1106-EL			Vacant Site	NC
622	163 Clay St.	JFL-1107-EL			commercial B	c
623	711 Franklin St.	JFL-1108-EL			Vacant Site	NC
624	713 Franklin St.	JFL-1109-EL			Vacant Site	NC
625	1321 Main St.	JFCB-628	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	C
626	1323 Main St.	JFCB-629	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	C
627	1325 Main St.	JFCB-630	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	C
628	1327 Main St.	JFCB-631	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	C
629	1329 Main St.	JFCB-632	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	C
630	1331 Main St.	JFCB-633	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	C

Butchertown HD (Boundary Increase, Additional Documentation)

Jefferson County, KY

Name of Property

County and State

631	1421 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-645	1950-1974	commercial U	commercial U	NC
632	1429 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-646	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
633	1431 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-647	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
634	1433 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-648	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
635	1435 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-649	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
636	1437 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-650	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
637	1439 Mellwood Ave	JFL-1110-EL			Vacant Site	NC
638	1441 Mellwood Ave	JFL-1111-EL			Vacant Site	NC
639	1443 Mellwood Ave	JFL-1112-EL			Vacant Site	NC
640	1445 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-651	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
641	1447 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-652	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
642	1449 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-653	1925-1949	residential S	residential S	C
643	1451 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-654	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
644	1453 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-655	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
645	1455 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-656	1875-1899	residential S	residential S	C
646	1457 Mellwood Ave	JFL-1113-EL			Vacant Site	NC
647	1459 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-657	1850-1874	residential S	unknown	NC
648	1463 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-658	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	NC
649	1465 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-659	1900-1924	unknown	commercial B	C
650	1467 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-660	1900-1924	residential S	residential S	C
651	1501 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-661	1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	NC
652	1505 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-662	1875-1899	residential S	commercial B	C
653	1507 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-663	1850-1874	residential S	residential S	C
654	1509 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-664	1850-1874	residential S	residential S	C
655	1511 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-665	1850-1874	residential S	commercial B	C

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656	1513 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-666	1850-1874	residential S	commercial B	C
657	1515 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-667	1925-1949	commercial B	commercial B	C
658	1519 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-668	1850-1874	residential S	residential S	C
659	1521 Mellwood Ave.	JFCB-669	1850-1874	residential S	residential S	C

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8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1800-1966

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1931, 1937, 1948, 1966

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Druiding, Adolph

D.X. Murphy & Co.

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Period of Significance: The Period of Significance chosen is the year of construction, which is a convention in the National Register program for properties that are evaluated as architecturally significant.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

This nomination for the Butchertown Historic District proposed an expansion of boundaries of the original Butchertown Historic District, listed in 1976 (NRIS: 76000900). The expanded district is a mixed-use district located in Louisville, Jefferson County. This nomination seeks to unite previously listed resources within their common context, as well as better reflect the core of the neighborhood with appropriate boundaries.

When the first NRHP nominations in Louisville were prepared, there was no requirement that the proposed district be intensively surveyed. Thus, the surveyed resources were illustrative of the context of the district, not exhaustive. While the 1976 NRHP nomination of Butchertown encompassed some 460 buildings, only 64 of those were ever surveyed and placed in the Historic Sites Survey Database, nor a list prepared of contributing/non-contributing resources.

Butchertown was listed under NRHP Criteria A and C, and though there is no stated period of significance, it can be inferred from the nomination that it covers the period from 1800 to approximately 1926.

The architecture of the district reflects the long development and decline of the district, from the early 19th century through the mid 20th century. The architecture of the district reflects the mix of uses from residential to industrial, the ebb and flow of investment in the neighborhood, and the industries that helped to establish the identity of the district, both at its founding and into the present. From nearly any vantage point within the district, each type of building is visible, giving the area a pedestrian scale and a clear sense of place.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: THE DEVELOPMENT AND DECLINE OF BUTCHERTOWN, 1790-1961

Research Note:

The developmental history of Butchertown was found mostly in the Survey Update of Butchertown, Phoenix Hill, Downtown Louisville, and River Road report completed as a stipulation in the Louisville Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges (LSIORB) Project Memorandum of Agreement.¹ Other portions of the context were taken from the Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan created as a stipulation of the MOA for the Ohio River Bridges Project.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF BUTCHERTOWN

Prior to the establishment of the Butchertown neighborhood, much of the area was farmland owned by Colonel Frederick Geiger, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, and War of 1812. The Geiger family immigrated from Maryland to Kentucky about 1781 as part of a group of fifty settlers led by

¹ Brother, J., Kennedy, R., Ryall, J., & Stottman, J. (n.d.). SURVEY UPDATE OF BUTCHERTOWN, PHOENIX HILL, DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE AND RIVER ROAD (Rep. No. 181).

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Geiger's brother-in-law Jacob Funk. Funk had purchased 763 acres of a 2,000-acre land grant awarded to William Henry Harrison, and the Funks and Geigers may have claimed land in the Louisville area that was awarded to them as compensation for military service.ⁱⁱ

In 1790, Geiger bought land on Beargrass Creek and, by 1793, he owned 700 acres in the area that would become Butchertown. By 1797, he had petitioned the County for permission to erect a grist mill and saw mill on the "sinking fork" (Middle Fork) of Beargrass Creek, at the location of a previous mill constructed by David Barber. Local historians have tentatively identified the remnants of the mill's foundation along Beargrass Creek near present-day I-64. The mill was located near Geiger's Federal-style brick home that still stands near the corner of present-day Frankfort and Story Avenues. The front part of the home is reported to date from the 1790s and is likely the oldest brick structure in Butchertown.ⁱⁱⁱ

By 1802, Geiger also owned farmland fronting the Ohio River near Towhead Island. Geiger constructed a road (modern-day Geiger Street) from the Bardstown Turnpike north to the Ohio River. The orientation of this street is continued in the present-day street grid pattern of much of Butchertown.^{iv}

Beginning in the late-1820s, other Louisville entrepreneurs developed a network of turnpikes that reached out to the city's agricultural hinterlands. The area's early growth was closely linked to Frankfort Pike and Shelbyville Road, corridors that connected Louisville to the interior, and the forks of Beargrass Creek, which together nearly enclose the neighborhood and define its boundaries and character.^v

IMMIGRATION AND GROWTH

What is now Butchertown was mostly annexed into Louisville in 1827, just as German immigrants began to trickle into the area. The area had been the focus of intense development for some time as credit had become available through local banks several years prior and the small city was expanding to the south and the east.^{vi} Several years later the German trickle became a flood. By 1850, there were 7,537 German immigrants in Louisville. This influx of immigrants encouraged the development of large swaths of land in the burgeoning city of Louisville. In general, German peoples settled in newly developed neighborhoods near Phoenix Hill Knob, known as Phoenix Hill²⁰⁰, Germantown, and Butchertown.²⁰¹ Most of Phoenix Hill and Butchertown was annexed earlier as Preston's Enlargement, but Germans placed their own cultural stamp on the neighborhoods. Irish immigrants also located in Phoenix Hill and Butchertown; however, they tended to cluster in the West End. To accommodate the significant population in Butchertown, the remainder of the neighborhood was annexed to the city in 1854.^{vii}

Antebellum development by German immigrants was considerable. Several German churches, of either the Protestant or Catholic faith, were established in the Phoenix Hill area – many of which held services in their native tongue. St John's German Evangelical Church (JFCH-23, for example, was founded in 1843 and is represented today by an 1866 building at Clay and Market Streets in Phoenix Hill. Additionally, a new building

ⁱⁱ Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

ⁱⁱⁱ Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{iv} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^v Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{vi} Brother, p. 60.

^{vii} Brother, p. 67.

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for St. Boniface Catholic Church was dedicated in 1838 at Jackson and Greer, also in Phoenix Hill. Germans in Butchertown established the German-American Civic School in 1854. Social clubs, newspapers, and cultural societies were founded during this time period as well. Prominent among the newspapers was the Louisville Anzeiger (1849) and the radical Herold des Westen (1852). Singing societies, such as the Liederkrantz (1848), and gymnastic association, the Louisville Turngemeinde (Turners) of 1850, further added to the lively German cultural scene.^{viii}

German Americans established businesses and developed industry in early Louisville as well. German butchers built tidy homes that included slaughterhouses at the rear of their properties in Butchertown. In general, products of this small cottage industry, such as sausage, were marketed to local residents. Antebellum German butchers of significant note include: Leibold Kliesendorf, William and Gottfried Kriel, Conrad Schoel, Frank Hammer, and Fred Leib. Later in the nineteenth century, these smaller operations were consolidated into larger commercial enterprises.^{ix}

Germans also participated in various related industries, such as tanneries, soap and tallow factories, cooperages, wagon and harness shops, and feed stores. Breweries were among other operations dominated by Germans in mid-century Louisville. The Anglo-Saxon establishment looked on in wonder as Germans drank on Sundays and enjoyed live music at outdoor establishments such as the Woodland Gardens (1849) near Butchertown. Apparently, native-born Americans were joining in the fun, as the Louisville Daily Courier noted, "These make each Sunday a Saturnalia and with all their might are attempting to Europeanize our population. Americans are ever fond of novelties, especially if brought from across the water, and it is amusing to see how they perfectly adapt to enjoying German music and Lager Beer...in a pleasant retreat like that of the Woodland."^x

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRY

Whereas in 1839, only \$864,000 was invested in manufacturing, by the mid- 1850s, this number had risen to over \$4 million. The variety of operations in antebellum Louisville is impressive. Factories were established that produced goods such as jean cloth, carriages and wagons, farm implements, bricks, candles and soap, pork and beef products, lumber, flour, machinery, architectural ironwork, hemp rope and bags, pottery, railroad girders, steamboat engines, and boilers.^{xi}

Butchering/Slaughterhouses

Most importantly to Butchertown's development were the skilled German butchers. Early on they set up shops along Frankfort Pike and Story Avenue. They built homes fronting the street with small slaughterhouses at the rear of their properties, alongside Beargrass Creek. Farmers and drovers delivered their herds to the slaughterhouses, which processed the animals, discarding of wastes into the nearby creek. Processed meat was then hauled to the wharves in Louisville for shipment to market by steamboat.^{xii}

Between 1834 and the Civil War, Louisville competed with Cincinnati for the title "Porkopolis." In 1845, the city's four largest slaughterhouses processed about 70,000 animals annually. By 1850, the city's six largest

^{viii} Brother, p. 67.

^{ix} Brother, p. 68.

^x Brother, p. 69.

^{xi} Brother, p. 71.

^{xii} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

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plants processed nearly 180,000 animals per year. The Butchertown neighborhood prospered because of its location near the northern terminus of the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad during the second half of the century. During the 1850s, Louisville was the nation's second largest pork packing center, butchering over 300,000 hogs annually.^{xiii}

After the Civil War, the gradual expansion of livestock production in the South, the development of the transcontinental railroad network, and the concentration of the livestock industry at new western railroad termini such as Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City cut into Louisville's shipping business and severely eroded the city's standing as a national meatpacking center. Nevertheless, the decades following the Civil War marked Butchertown's most successful years, as Louisville remained a regional packing leader.^{xiv}

In the early twentieth century, Butchertown's family-owned meat packers faced increasing competition from large national packers who used mass production techniques. Indeed, by 1902, both the Swift and Armour corporations had established plants in Louisville. Local firms retained a significant share of the market, however, until well into the twentieth century.^{xv}

Livestock-related

Inns^{xvi}

Inns were opened to accommodate drovers, with associated pens and corrals to hold the animals. One of these inns, the Bourbon House, built in 1834, eventually became the Bourbon Stockyards. Until its closure in 1999, it was the oldest operating stockyard in the United States.

Tanneries^{xvii}

The historic Sanborn maps show numerous tanneries scattered across Butchertown in the late-nineteenth century. The Charles Stoecker Tannery was located on Lost Alley (now Stocker Alley), while the Frantz Tannery (noted as D. Frantz and Sons on the 1905 Sanborn) was located at the corner of Franklin and Buchanan Streets. The Ulmer Tannery was located on Story Avenue near Webster.

Tanneries, like commercial stockyards, tended to occupy a large footprint, with specialized structures housing the different functions of the tannery. Structures tended to be of frame or brick construction (concrete after the turn of the twentieth century), with clerestories or skylights providing light to the workers below. It is not clear how much fenestration was on the main elevations of processing structures; it is likely that fenestration was minimal, and natural light procured through skylights and the like. There would have been pens for the livestock, a space for slaughtering the animals, cold storage structures, ice-houses and rendering rooms.

Soap and Candle Fabrication^{xviii}

The historic Sanborn maps provide some of the only evidence of these resources, most of which have long since disappeared from the landscape. For example, in 1892, the Fabel Soap and Candle Company at 79 Maiden Lane

^{xiii} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xiv} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xv} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xvi} Brother, p. 335.

^{xvii} Brother, p. 340.

^{xviii} Brother, p. 344.

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manufactured both products in a two-story brick structure with frame additions. The Ambrose Klug Soap Company operated at the back of the lots that today consist of 1647 through 1651 Story Avenue. The National Oak Leather Tannery at 1201 Story Avenue (JFCB-263) operated as the Magic Keller Soap Company for a number of years in the twentieth century. The narrow design of the front portion of that structure, combined with the numerous windows, made it perfect for manufacturing.

Breweries^{xix}

Other early influences on the neighborhood were local breweries and beer gardens. Louisville breweries operated primarily on the local level throughout most of the nineteenth century. Beer production can even be seen as a neighborhood industry, rather than a city industry, as dozens of small neighborhood breweries produced beer that was consumed within that neighborhood. There several reasons for this very localized production model; beer was highly perishable, transporting beer by horse-drawn wagons limited distribution and many breweries combined their industrial production with on-site saloons.^{xx}

Historically, breweries in Louisville were located in neighborhoods, among commercial and residential buildings. Breweries typically included several structures, usually constructed of brick, with a few frame buildings, each of which had specific production functions. Although some structures in a brewery complex may have been built as separate units, historic Sanborn maps show that the structures were usually all connected. Extant breweries, then, may appear to be composed of one structure when in reality that one structure consists of numerous continuous structures. Buildings found within a brewery complex would, of course, depend on the size and scope of the company, but examples include cold storage (and ice storage) buildings, brew houses, mill houses, engine houses, mechanical plants, warehouses, beer vaults, barrel wash structures, and bottling structures.^{xxi}

Frank Rettig began operating a brewery at 1400 Story Avenue, at the corner of Story and Webster in Butchertown in 1865. He sold the venture to Charles Hartmetz in 1873; Hartmetz ran the business until 1887. Upon his death that year, his widow, Magdalena Hartmetz ran the brewery in conjunction with John F. Oertel, who had been brew master of the Franklin Street brewery. By 1892, Oertel owned the entire brewery, and in 1906, the Oertel Brewing Company incorporated. Oertel and two other men, William Rueff and Louis Bauer, owned all of the original stock. The brewery burned in 1908, was rebuilt in 1909, and in 1912, a new bottling plant was constructed at 1332 Story, on the other side of Webster Street from the brewery.^{xxii} The brewery operated until 1961 when it was purchased by Brown-Forman and then closed in 1967.^{xxiii}

Bakeries

Like beer, bread products were highly perishable, and bakeries during the nineteenth century were localized and served small areas within neighborhoods. The structures that housed bakeries or bake houses from the nineteenth century were very similar to other commercial/residential structures, such as groceries. They were usually two stories, either frame or masonry, with a storefront on the ground floor for

^{xix} Brother, p. 347

^{xx} Brother, p. 347

^{xxi} Brother, p. 347

^{xxii} Brother, p. 347

^{xxiii} Brother, p. 347

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selling baked goods, and living quarters on the second story. The utilitarian spaces for preparing baked goods were confined to the rear of the main structure, usually in a series of additions.

Manufacturing

Textiles

Toward the end of the 19th century, Louisville was a national leader in textile production. Most of the production centered around wool, which was easy to get into Louisville, the same way cattle and hogs were and came from the same areas. Once wool production shifted from the northeast to the southeast most of the mills went out of business, but some shifted to cotton production and were quite successful. Butchertown was as good for these industrial businesses as others, bringing raw cotton from the south and shipping finished products up and down the Ohio River or putting it back on the railroad to anywhere else in the country.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD 1870-1900

Population growth throughout the late nineteenth century was steady in the city and county. Louisville reported a 22.8 percent growth rate in 1870, as opposed to the 48.1 percent rate from the 1860s. Louisville's overall population was 68,033 in 1860 and the century closed with 204,731 persons in residence, ranking it eighteenth among all U.S. cities. Jefferson County grew as well from 89,404 in 1860 to 232,459 in 1900. If adjusted to subtract Louisville from the county enumeration, the figures would reflect 21,371 in 1860 and 27,728 in 1900. Much of the county population growth in the late nineteenth century, however, reflects suburbanization, as many smaller suburbs surrounding Louisville, such as Crescent Hill, would be included in county population figures.^{xxiv}

As before the war, Louisville's economy was focused on commerce with a greater number of new enterprises involved in manufacturing. In 1869, at the height of southern reconstruction and thus a weak economy, Louisville's exports were valued at \$137million. Among the items dominating this trade were: alcohol, beer and ale, barley and barley malt, butter, brooms, cotton, coal, livestock, meat, corn, coffee, dry goods, flour, hops, oats, rye, wheat, and tobacco. Tobacco trade formed a large portion of Louisville's commercial economy in the late nineteenth century with over one-third of the national crop output handled in the city in 1885-86. Along with this continuity in exports and imports, there was a sharp decline in commission merchants. They were replaced by wholesale and retail stores. Between 1871 and 1883, wholesale and retail stores expanded from 276 to 1,555, while commission merchants declined from 107 to 60.^{xxv}

Louisville became a strong manufacturing town in this time period, as "the number of manufacturing establishments spiraled upward from 436 in 1860 to 1,108 in 1880, while capital investment jumped from \$5 million to \$21.67 million." As a result, employment in manufacturing rose from 7,396 in 1860 to 17,448 in 1880 with an output value estimated at \$14.2 million in 1860 and \$35.4 million in 1880.^{xxvi}

In general, industry was located in the same areas as before the war: east and west of the central business core. It was not until the early twentieth century that industrial operations moved to newly developed suburban areas. To the east, the Point was transformed to serve as an industrial and working-class residential district with the

^{xxiv} Brother, p. 79.

^{xxv} Brother, p. 80.

^{xxvi} Brother, p. 80.

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addition of new sawmills, shipyards, and railroad-related commercial endeavors. As a result of encroachment as well as frequent flooding, the Point's former residents moved from their sylvan retreat in the late 1860s/early 1870s to property along the bluffs on River Road beyond the new water works.^{xxvii}

In addition to booming industry along the Point, Butchertown was the new central manufacturing focus east of downtown. "The post-war years brought a wave of new development [to Butchertown]: Louisville's largest woolen mill, a chair factory, breweries, and a distillery." Louisville was one of the largest wool producers in the country during the nineteenth century; the woolen mill in Butchertown was likely the Kentucky Woolen Mills, located on Story Avenue (Hadley Pottery Building, JFCB-401).^{xxviii}

Diversity

One of Butchertown's most distinctive characteristics is the diversity of the area's land use and the close juxtaposition of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Within the neighborhood residential, commercial, and industrial buildings of historic and architectural significance create a cohesive mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century urban setting. The district's boundaries provide clear dividing lines between areas of mixed-use, with substantial surviving historical fabric, and blocks that are either completely industrial-commercial in character or comprised entirely of post-1950s construction.^{xxix}

The mixing of residential, commercial, and industrial architecture goes as far back as the beginning of the neighborhood when the original German butchers arrived and ran slaughterhouses from the rear of their residential lots. This early mix is visible in the earliest Sanborn maps and continues to the most recent maps, updated as recently as 1951. Further evidence is spelled out in the city directories, with street listings alternating between commercial and industrial businesses and residences.

Core Areas

Despite the mix of each use at the block level, there are some generalizations that can be ascertained from district level mapping. This mapping, done as a part of the Ohio River Bridges Project survey in 2010 through 2012 reveals that there are certain areas that are predominantly residential and that these areas, have survived being located between the industrial areas to the north, which benefits from railroad access, and the commercial areas along the south of the district, which benefit from the main corridors running into downtown.

PERIOD OF STAGNATION, GROWTH, THEN COLLAPSE 1900-1931

Setting the Stage

Along with population, industrial growth slowed in early twentieth century Louisville. Before the First World War, there was an annual increase in manufacturing production with over \$100 million invested by 1910. Additionally, wages and salaries doubled, "rising to nearly \$28 million." On the other hand, there were fewer factories and industrial employment decreased. These statistics indicate that the forces of consolidation were at play. In other words, fewer unskilled workers were using machinery to do the job of numerous skilled workers. Competitively, this meant that larger, national corporations bought up smaller local enterprises and either shut them down or retooled them for higher efficiency and better profits. An example of a Louisville-based

^{xxvii} Brother, p. 82.

^{xxviii} Brother, p. 82.

^{xxix} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

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consolidated enterprise was Ahrens and Ott Manufacturing Company. Under the leadership of Theodore Ahrens, the company consolidated nine smaller plumbing fixture manufacturers across the country to form the locally-based Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company in 1900. Other small local industries were consumed by large national corporations. Local papermaking and leather work, for example, were no longer performed in the city after the turn-of-the-century, due to consolidations. This trend continued throughout the twentieth century.^{xxx}

In addition to nineteenth-century commodities, new factories were established to produce diverse goods in the early 1900s. These items include: "brass and copper products, cider vinegar and pickles, chewing gum, plumber's supplies, monuments and tombstones, brick and paving materials, wooden and paper boxes, tool handles, and electrical and surgical instruments." However, Louisville capital remained invested largely in whiskey distilling and tobacco products, which proved to be less than fruitful, given the impact of national prohibition in 1920 and the earlier limited wartime prohibition. Also, tobacco markets were moving closer to the associated fields, possibly due to the flexibility furnished by the motor car/truck, leaving Louisville coffers somewhat bare.^{xxxii}

World War I, along with the efforts of the LIF, brought renewed economic prosperity after a prolonged period of stagnation. The First World War played an important role in the city's economic increases. "In 1916, bank clearings totaled approximately \$942.4 million, an increase of nearly \$300 million since 1914, the depth of the city's mid-decade recession. But during the war years, clearings surpassed the billion dollar mark, reaching \$1.03 billion in 1917 and nearly \$1.2 billion in 1918." Though clearings were significantly less following conclusion of the war, the stage had been set to move forward.^{xxxiii}

Suburbanization

New middle-class white suburban areas developed exponentially in the 1920s. Subdivisions, such as Audubon Park, Edgewood, Schnitzelburg, and Parkway Village to the east and south of downtown, became high growth areas in the 1920s. The former Camp Zachary Taylor property was also a fashionable residential locale. Interestingly, the camp property was sold in small pieces in order to dispose of it rapidly. As a result of this and the lack of a centralized administrative body, the area developed in a "scattered and disorderly" pattern. Fifteen small subdivisions, some of which only contained a few blocks, were platted during the 1920s. Other parcels were small enough to have been developed for the use of a single individual. Water and other utilities became a difficulty due to issues with pre-existing lines used by the Army as well as a lack of adequate planning.^{xxxiii}

The result of the enormous population shift to the suburbs was disinvestment in central city neighborhoods. The downtown remained healthy in terms of commerce and entertainment, as witnessed by a significant 1920s building boom along Broadway and Fourth Street, which included the 1923 Brown Hotel (JFCD-174), the 1928 Heyburn building, and the 1921 Rialto Theatre. The neighborhoods surrounding the core, though, experienced significant population loss. Former middle-class white residents increasingly found it affordable to move to the new suburbs to the east and south of the city. Historian Kramer notes, "Data compiled by the City Planning and Zoning Commission in 1932 indicate that nearly every census tract between 10th Street, the Ohio River, Wenzel

^{xxx} Brother, p. 98.

^{xxxii} Brother, p. 98.

^{xxxiii} Brother, p. 102.

^{xxxiii} Brother, p. 106.

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Avenue, and Broadway lost one-fourth to one-half of its population between 1910 and 1930.” Neighborhoods, such as Butchertown, Phoenix Hill, Limerick, and portions of Old Louisville were affected. As noted previously, this movement left the core residential areas to indigent families and absentee landlords. Properties began to decline in appearance.^{xxxiv}

Streetcars and the Automobile

Among the rationales for moving to the new suburban areas was the ability to commute easily to and from the city core. Transportation in the 1910s and 1920s across the dispersed metropolitan area was accomplished through the streetcar, the interurban train, and increasingly the personal automobile.^{xxxv}

Automobiles became more affordable in the early twentieth century, due to mass production methods introduced by Henry Ford. The other factor necessary to the widespread use of the car was the availability of good roads. By the 1920s, the popularity of the automobile and state/federal policies fostered the construction of new, evenly paved roads. In Louisville, in fact, there were 291 miles of paved streets within city limits and another 306 miles that remained unpaved in the mid-1920s. Downtown streets were overtaken by the car as early as the 1910s. It became such a problem that parking was limited to one hour in the city center. Other measures taken were installation of the first semaphores (early traffic controls) in town to regulate traffic and safety islands at streetcar stops to protect pedestrians exiting trains.^{xxxvi}

New Zoning in 1931

In 1927 an ordinance was passed to create a City Planning Commission. However, the state had failed to pass enabling legislation during its previous session, which meant the new commission had no power to actually zone or plan anything. Nonetheless, consultants were hired to begin addressing the growth issues of Louisville and the mass use of the automobile.

The legislature soon passed enabling legislation and the Planning Commission's designs were put into affect. In 1931, Louisville's new zoning laws designated the entire Butchertown neighborhood as industrial. Following the devastating flood of 1937 many houses in the area were demolished. Housing stock in the neighborhood continued to deteriorate during the 1940s and 1950s, as area residents moved to the suburbs.^{xxxvii}

The Great Depression

Louisville of the early 1930s was severely impacted by the Great Depression. Some observers, such as LIF president Frank Ayres, felt that the situation was akin to the numerous panics of the nineteenth century that would surely be righted in good time. Historian Yater notes that many Louisvillians thought the affair would be brief and was only, “a healthy corrective to an overheated market.” Others were less hopeful.^{xxxviii}

Statistics indicate that, while Louisville did continue to attract new businesses, the phenomenal growth rate of the 1920s was preserved solely in memory. During the worst three years of the downturn (1930-1933), “bank debits to individual accounts stood at \$1.24 billion, a mere 49 percent of the peak level attained in

^{xxxiv} Brother, p. 107.

^{xxxv} Brother, p. 109.

^{xxxvi} Brother, p. 109.

^{xxxvii} Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, 11/5/2012

^{xxxviii} Brother, p. 117.

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1929...Similarly, the recession which had hit the building industry during the mid-1920s became a depression in the early 1930s. The number of building permits issued annually dropped from an already low figure of 1,107 in 1930 to 675 in 1931, 516 in 1932, and 293 in 1933." The total value of buildings constructed also declined from \$6 million in 1930 to approximately \$1 million in 1933.^{xxxix}

Though the LIF recruited small industries to the city each year, albeit in reduced numbers, manufacturing was also impacted by the Great Depression. In 1930, for instance, "11 manufacturing firms with net liabilities of over \$1.3 billion went bankrupt. Industrial losses by fire also increased substantially..." Given a diminished industrial sector, unemployment soared throughout the early 1930s. The official unemployment count for 1932, which probably does not reflect all Louisvillians looking for work, hovered at 23.5 percent for white workers and a whopping 37.2 percent for African Americans.^{xl}

As a political consequence of the effects of the depression, Louisvillians voted for the Democratic candidate for president in 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Before Roosevelt could take office in March 1933, the state ordered all banks closed so that the new administration could stave off a potential collapse of the banking industry. Among the first items of business, the Roosevelt administration pushed through the Volstead Act to allow for the manufacture and sale of beer with a 3.2 percent alcohol content. By November 1933, Kentuckians voted overwhelmingly to repeal prohibition, joining a two thirds national majority needed for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Distilleries and breweries opened nearly immediately. Stitzel Distillery on Story Avenue in Butchertown was among the first distillers to renew production of whiskey for public consumption. During the prohibition era, they had survived by selling medicinal whiskey.^{xli}

Flood of 1937

The flood of 1937 could not have occurred at a worse time in Louisville history. The city was beginning to recover from the effects of the Great Depression and scarcely needed a natural disaster to impede economic and social progress. Historian Yater describes the flood as follows: "On January 6, 1937, scarcely a week into the year when Louisville's economic recovery would become apparent, it began to rain. Nearly an inch fell that day. Three days later the rains began in earnest up and down the Ohio Valley; more showers one day, torrential downpour the next...Nearly half the rainfall for a full year fell during one month...The muddy water left a bedraggled community that counted ninety flood-related deaths, nearly \$50 million in property damage, and a giant clean-up job...Most shotgun houses in areas near the river had been lifted off their foundations, tossed about, and deposited every way, but right side up."^{xlii}

The entire central portion of the city was inundated, along with the west end and portions of south Louisville, the south end west of Beechmont; and the low-lying areas along Beargrass Creek, "except for an island bounded roughly by Market, Sixth, Chestnut, and First Streets." Broadway became a raging torrent from Barrett Avenue on the east to the Ohio River on the west."³³² Electrical power to the entire city/county failed due to flood waters and water from the tap was unsafe for consumption. High ground was sought in non-flooded areas, such as the

^{xxxix} Brother, p. 117.

^{xl} Brother, p. 117.

^{xli} Brother, p. 118.

^{xlii} Brother, p. 127.

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Highlands, Germantown, Audubon Park, and Crescent Hill—all outside the central residential neighborhood districts.^{xliii}

By February 1937, flood waters receded, but the damage had not. Physical damage included a need for \$6-\$10 million for sewer repairs, removal of water from downtown basements, and restoration of electricity. To a certain extent, the psychological effects were more troubling for residents of the central city. There was a recession not only of floodwaters but of faith in living so near the beloved Ohio River. Father Diomedé Pohlkamp of St Joe's in Butchertown noted in 1946, "the big floods of the years 1884-1907-1913-and the largest one of them all, the flood of 1937, were the cause of Butchertown's decline as a business and meat center. After the flood, old and new families sought homes in higher localities outside the flood zone." The floods, then, contributed to the desire to move to suburban areas on high grounds and further spelled a period of decline for Butchertown and other downtown neighborhoods.^{xliv}

Encapsulating a Neighborhood

Though the majority of traditional manufacturing was still occurring within the Watterson Expressway, most was being done by small business with only a few employees. Similar to the movement of residential areas, manufacturing was also moving to the suburbs. As the city became more focused on the automobile and trade depended more on interstate highways, Louisville had choices to make in the direction of development, which was increasingly outside of the downtown core.

Interstate-65

Concurrent with the growth of industry and population in outlying areas was the development of a modern highway system that allowed for more efficient automobile and truck use. Although a network of modern expressways had been discussed since the late 1920s, it was not until the end of World War II and the depression that a funded highway system could proceed. The central focus of the city's highway efforts was the construction of two expressways through town and a beltline expressway to serve outlying areas.^{xlv}

The city also proceeded with the development of a major north-south expressway. This highway, known now as I-65, was called the North-South Expressway and was meant to connect southern Kentucky at Elizabethtown to downtown Louisville with a series of limited-access interchanges. While all agreed on the importance of such a thoroughfare to Louisville's future growth, there was little concurrence on a route through the downtown area. Many contemporary observers, including Mayor Andrew Broaddus, were wary of introducing the expressway into the downtown area, due to aesthetic concerns as well as a desire to prevent division of the core into isolated, nonviable sections. Highway construction began in 1955 with the downtown route still undecided. By 1958, however, federal funds were available through the Interstate Highway program and a decision was made to follow the recommendations of the state highway department. The expressway was developed along a western path through downtown which angled east at the river to connect with the new John F. Kennedy Bridge (JFCB-722). Interstate-65 was completed from Upton, Kentucky, to Taylorsville, Indiana, in late 1963.^{xlvi}

^{xliii} Brother, p. 127.

^{xliv} Brother, p. 127.

^{xlv} Brother, p. 137.

^{xlvi} Brother, p. 137.

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Interstate-65 severed the downtown core from Butchertown visually and in many places physically. The noise created by the highway has meant that few residences, which were near the path of the highway, remain now. In the place of many of these residences are commercial and industrial operations, which have no objection to the sound or the visual of an interstate.

Flood Wall

A flood control system was among the recommendations to protect central and western portions of the city. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Louisville District office was asked to develop an effective flood control plan, which included "4.5 miles of concrete wall in the downtown area, 12.5 miles of earthen levee, 13 pumping stations, and 50 street closures." This first phase was begun in 1948 and completed in 1957. The impact of the floodwall was to firmly establish the northern boundary of Butchertown visually. A number of homes and businesses found themselves located outside of the wall and in some instances with it nearly directly in front of their homes.

1966

Faced with even further encroachment by industry, a few remaining homeowners finally banded together in the mid-1960s to fight for neighborhood preservation. Their first success came in 1966 when they persuaded the city to switch the neighborhood's zoning to commercial and residential. Residents argued that the industrial zoning placed on the properties in 1931, had created a "hodge-podge system of land use in the area" and that continued encroachment of industry would lead to a blighted area or a slum.

The rezoning proposal according to city staff, "will make it an area the city can be proud of, rather than one of disgrace and shame." Few industries opposed the rezoning, however, an industrial zone was also carved out to protect small industry already located in the neighborhood.

A new corporation, Butchertown, Inc., began buying dilapidated structures to renovate for resale. The result was a more stabilized community that was quieter, yet energetic. Butchertown's remarkable preservation movement was inspired by the revitalization efforts of Old Louisville, and its success led to further renewal in other areas.

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE CONTEXT

Butchertown is significant as a small neighborhood along the eastern edge of Louisville's downtown core. The neighborhood reflects the influences of its development from its origins in the meatpacking industry and German immigrants to the exodus of residents to the suburbs, paving the way for additional industrial development. This development mirrors much of the history of Louisville generally.

The architecture of the district reflects these influences in the varied scale of residential buildings, which range from simple framed shotguns to several brick mansions. The commercial buildings represent the wide array of services a neighborhood would rely upon at a scale that matches the pedestrian scale of the rest of the neighborhood. The industrial buildings and operations also reflect the development of the area, with the oldest focusing on the livestock industry and newer buildings reflecting a more diverse industrial establishment, survivors of the consolidation of the local meatpacking industry, and reflecting wider Louisville's diverse manufacturing base.

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EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

The Butchertown Historic District's significance is mostly closely associated with Criterion C, with a focus on the way that residential, industrial, and commercial uses mixed within blocks and along streets to create a viable and harmonious mixed-use neighborhood. All seven integrity factors of the Butchertown Historic District are evaluated below. The Butchertown Historic District as an entity retains integrity as a historic mixed neighborhood in all of these aspects.

Design

The inventory of the Butchertown Historic District possess a high level of integrity of design. The residential core of the neighborhood retains a high level of integrity, even with the unusual material changes of siding, windows, and new porches. The majority of surveyed resources were residential: 102 shotguns, 72 side-passage dwellings, 59 camelback shotguns, and 22 double shotguns and 10 double-side passage dwellings. There were 33 surveyed dwellings whose form and plan could not be ascertained. Twenty-three structures were constructed as commercial/residential buildings; only nine of those resources appear to currently function as multi-use structures. The industrial and commercial buildings retain much of their original design, if not also their original use.

Location and Setting

The district retains strong integrity in location and setting. The district's location directly adjacent to downtown allows the skyline of the downtown core to be an ever-present visual connection to the commercial identity of the neighborhood. Integrity of setting is also strong, despite the neighborhood being somewhat enclosed by the interstate highway system on the east and west and the floodwall to the north.

Workmanship and Materials

The district retains fair integrity of workmanship and materials. Many of the industrial and commercial buildings were refinished on the exterior, but much of this was done within the period of significance and the buildings retain their industrial or commercial appearance. After the district was locally designated as a preservation district in 2002 many of the residential buildings have been restored to their original appearances using compatible materials or repairing the original materials.

Feeling

The district has excellent integrity of feeling. The area has retained not only its mix of buildings but also its mix of uses. Many of the original industrial buildings are still used for manufacturing and some businesses have expanded in the area, helping to secure the commercial and industrial mix of uses scattered around the residential areas.

Association

The district has good integrity of association. Originally associated with German immigration in the 19th century, the two world wars caused much of this initial association to fade as the residents sought to reflect their status as Americans first. Remaining is a strong association with industrial production and with the meatpacking business. JBS Swift & Co. maintains a very large slaughterhouse and packing plant along Story Avenue, very near the junction with Interstate-64. Many of the surrounding businesses still support this industry and their building signs and facades still strongly indicate their association with the meatpacking industry.

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9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Brother, J., Kennedy, R., Ryall, J., & Stottman, J. (n.d.). SURVEY UPDATE OF BUTCHERTOWN, PHOENIX HILL, DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE AND RIVER ROAD (Rep. No. 181).

Butchertown Historic Preservation Plan, Gray & Pape, Inc., 2012.

Butchertown Historic District, National Register Nomination, 1974.

Butchertown Local Designation Report for Louisville Metro Planning and Design, 2002.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

☒ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☒ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 50 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 -85.74180 38.25501
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the district here described consist of the center line of Main Street east from Hancock Street (at the I-65 overpass) to Johnson Street, then west one block on Market Street to Baxter Avenue and around the south property line of the former Bourbon Stockyards; east to Beargrass Creek; along the northern bank of the south fork of the Creek northeast to the Pumping Station. From the Pumping Station the boundary follows the floodwall embankment along the rear (northwest) of the properties on the north side of Story Avenue and the east side of Ohio Street. The northern boundary follows approximately the floodwall from Ohio Street to Hancock, but includes on the north side of the floodwall the properties on both sides of Ohio Street above Washington; directly north of Quincy Street; north of Geiger; properties directly west of Campbell north of Geiger; those on the north side of the 700 block of Franklin Street; and thence west along the floodwall to the Penn Central right-of-way and along the latter to the starting point.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundaries are the same as the original National Register nomination boundaries and are increased by the to match the Louisville Preservation District.. These boundaries roughly correspond to the original neighborhood as well as the area where associated industries spread until they were enclosed by the interstate system and the floodwall.

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Joseph C. Piersonorganization Pinion Advisorsdate December 2018street & number 1501 Morton Avenuetelephone (517) 862-7333city or town Louisvillestate KYzip code 40204e-mail JPierson@PinionAdvisors.com**Photographs:****Same information for all photos:**

Name of Property: Butchertown Historic District
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Joseph C. Pierson
Date Photographed: 3/1/2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 22: 1300 block of Story Avenue, north side, looking west from the corner of Webster Street.

2 of 22: 1300 Story Avenue, south side, showing the remaining building of Oertel's Brewery, now used for catering and events, as seen from the corner of Webster Street.

3 of 22: 900 block of East Washington Street, south side, facing east from the corner of Campbell Street. The mix of house scales and the warehouse in the middle of the block are common in the neighborhood.

4 of 22: 800 block of East Washington Street, north side, facing west. The mix of single family and multi-family residential is typical throughout the neighborhood.

5 of 22: 800 block East Washington Street, south side, facing west. The homes represent a mix of rehabbed, deteriorating, single family, and multi-family residences, which is typical of the neighborhood as it rebuilds.

6 of 22: 700 block of East Washington Street, south side, at the corner of North Shelby Street. This commercial block building is common for the area, particularly in the rear of buildings fronting on East Main Street.

7 of 22: 700 block of East Washington, north side, facing east. The duplex home on the left is the Thomas Edison House, where he lived while working in Louisville. The storage yard beyond it is typical of the neighborhood and replaced single-family residences.

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8 of 22: 700 block of East Main Street, north side, facing east, from the corner of North Clay Street. The commercial buildings were constructed over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries.

9 of 22: 700 block of East Main Street, north side, facing west, from the corner of North Shelby Street. The commercial enterprises represent less industrial uses, but still a mix of commercial production enterprises.

10 of 22: 800 block of East Franklin Street, north side. These houses represent a mix of typical houses in the neighborhood.

11 of 22: Northeast corner of East Franklin Street and North Campbell Street, facing northeast. The combined commercial-residential corner building is now completely residential.

12 of 22: 900 block of East Franklin Street, north side, facing east. The gray building complex was the Bauer Brewery, though it has been used for different commercial enterprises over the last century.

13 of 22: 1000 block of East Washington, south side, facing southeast. This view of the street represents a very typical streetscape in Butchertown, with a single-family residence, a duplex, and a provisioning company all in a line.

14 of 22: 1000 block of East Washington, north side, facing northeast. This view shows the assortment of residential buildings found in the area, including a number of shotguns, duplexes, framed buildings, and brick buildings.

15 of 22: View of the 1200 block of Story Avenue, from the 1100 block of East Washington Street, facing south. The building on the left was original a manufacturing building now used for retail and offices. Across the street, visible on the right is the JBS Swift meatpacking plant.

16 of 22: 1100 block of East Washington, north side, facing northeast. This building is now a theater and club but was originally a manufacturing facility.

17 of 22: View of the floodwall from Johnson Street, facing east. The building on the right is a multi-family residence. The floodwall caused considerable destruction in the area when it was installed.

18 of 22: Floodwall and residence at the corner of Johnson and East Franklin, facing north. The floodwall completely enclosed two sides of the residence.

19 of 22: 1000 block of East Franklin Street, south side, facing west. Visible are a number of smaller residences and a contributing warehouse on the far right.

20 of 22: 1000 block of East Main Street, north side, facing northeast. This series of shotguns and a welding shop have been rehabilitated into housing, retail, and restaurants, which is emblematic of the development of the rest of the neighborhood during the first half of the 20th century.

21 of 22: 1000 block of East Main Street, north side, facing northeast from the corner of Baxter Avenue, East Main Street, and Story Avenue. The existing businesses have been in their present location for nearly all of the last century.

22 of 22: 1000 block of Story Avenue, north side. The two residences exist next to a storage depot and scrap yard, which is typical of the blend of uses in the neighborhood.